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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

THE DEADLIEST OF ALL PAR-ALLELS.

President Roosevelt's Decision on November 8, 1904.

"Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomina-

Ex-President Roosevelt's Decision on February 25, 1912.

"I will accept the nomination for Presideat if it is tendered to me."

The Rotary Mimeograph Case.

If the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the rotary mimeograph case were to be affirmed on a rehearing before the full bench the effect would be to permit oppressive monopolies within the law. Hitherto the right to use a patent exclusively has not been regarded as a monopoly in the strict sense of the term, but as a protection of the property of the patentee designed to encourage invention.

In the case decided by the Supreme Court a firm owning the rotary mimeograph, a form of stencil duplicating machine, sold with the restriction that it must be operated with supplies, paper, ink, &c., manufactured by the patent owners, brought suit for contributory infringement against a dealer who sold ink used in the stencilling to the purchaser. Four Justices in a majority opinion held that there was "no difference in principle between a sale subject to specific restrictions of the time, place, or purpose of use (which are undoubtedly valid) and restrictions requiring a use only with other things necessary to the use of the patented article, purchased from the patentee." Justice LURTON read this opinion, which sustained the application for an injunction, and Justices McKenna, Holmes and Van DEVANTER concurred. In a minority opinion, which Justices HUGHES and LAMAR shared, Chief Justice WHITE

"The ruling now made in effect is that the patentee has the power by contract to exnot embraced therein, thus virtually legislating by causing the patent laws to cover subjects to which without the exercise of the right of contract they could not reach. the result being not only to multiply monopolies at the will of the interested party but also to destroy the jurisdiction of the State courts over subjects which from the beginning have been within their authority.

To illustrate: If the majority opinion were to become law the inventor of a typewriter would be able to compel purchasers to use only supplies manufactured by himself but not patented; the inventor of a wringer needed in every household could require that it be attached only to tubs which he made; the inventor of an elevator safety device. which was a great improvement on all others in the market, could impose upon purchasers the obligation to apply the device only to elevators in which he was interested. As Chief Justice WHITE said, the principle laid down in the ma- GEORGE is active. jority opinion was "capable of operation upon every conceivable subject of human contract, interest or activity. however intensely local and exclusively within State authority they would other wise be."

No imagination is required to see that trusts could be built up by combinations of manufacturers and patentees, with power to dictate the purchase at arbitrary prices of supplies and materials to be used in their patented machines. The opinion of the sitting majority of the court was no sooner published than Representative LITTLETON of New York gave notice that he would introduce in the House a bill amending the patent laws so as to 'limit the restrictions patentees may place upon the inventions they control.

Let Her Go, Gallagher!

If memory holds her seat it was an Illinois Representative in Congress the Hon. WILLIAM A. RODENBERG, Republican, who introduced last year an elaborate and a portentous resolution to investigate the so-called baseball trust. Presumably he was gibing the unusual passion for investigation and in particular the increased demand for stenographers since the Democratic brethren came into power in the House. We saluted Mr. RODENBERG as a deserving ironist. Now an Illinois Democratic member, the Hon. THOMAS GAL-LAGHER, moves a solemn inquisition of the remote country districts are invaded the same "trust" by special committee. by huge vans decorated with the adver-GALLAGHER'S very name makes him tisements of overseas homesteads invitsuspect of irony. You can almost see the blood dripping from his heart as he of good faith selected samples of the contemplates the wrongs of the down- fruits and grains of more favored lands. trodden players who are forced by the Legrees of the diamond to accept such

miserable pittances. Speaking of Legrees, is it not more a "significant coincidence" that both of these inquisitive Representa-

JOHNSON? Were we wrong in smelling or even the decline, of British population. immitigable horn?

"hurls" it back. Come on, MACDUFF! crown of spring and white stone of the Germany gains 900,000 a year by surplus of serums and fluids it his been noted year, when the baseball season begins. of births over deaths and in addition that there is always a "reaction," as the The old man's vision and the young gains by the excess of immigration over man's dream await that golden day.

Pay of Police Patrolmen.

There are now about 8,500 patrolfor the proper ordinary protection of Canada, Australasia and South Africa death rate in general practice the world over trolmen. These grades, and the annual lieve it impossible to accomplish this.

Seventh grade..... Sixth grade..... 900 Fifth grade 1,000

A sergeant, detailed from the ranks and a patrolman detailed as a detectof a lieutenant. Promotion through the in each of which the period is six months. the service receives \$800 for his first year, \$5,150 for his first five years service, and \$1,400 a year thereafter.

Throughout the years of his service on the police force each patrolman makes to go on. a moderate contribution to the pension fund, in the benefits of which, after a specified number of years, or in case of injury in the performance of his duty, he about thirty hours if ships could be possible moment after a laboratory tes is entitled to share. By the same fund stationed 200 miles apart to receive an has decided that the case is one of diph-This fact must always be taken into account when the pay of policemen is under discussion.

By section 56 of the Charter the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate have complete power to fix the pay of all persons drawing salaries from the treasury of the city, except of certain laborers and employees of the Board of Education. Under this authority a resolution has been introduced in the Board of Aldermen recommending an increase of \$200 a year in the salaries of all patrolmen, no matter in what grade they may Were this plan adopted the new recruit would receive \$1,000 instead of schedule would be reconstructed, with further expense to all contributors, and the cost of the police service would be materially enhanced. The addition of \$200 a year to the salaries of 8,500 men would mean an annual expense of \$1,700,-000. This takes no account of the inci dental expenditures.

A public hearing on the proposed increase of compensation is to be held by the Aldermanic Committee on Sala-It is superfluous to suggest that who favor the increase should attend. But would it not be well for some intelli gently curious person, acquainted with the wages and salaries of workers in other callings, undeceived by the talk of extraordinary risks incurred by policezens have in paying their debts, to be PAGE of West Virginia. present and ask why a seemingly well compensated force should receive a raise in pay of from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent. at the hands of the taxpavers?

British Decadence.

The "decadence" of Great Britain no longer possesses novelty. At least once a year when naval and army appropriations are in the discussion it is a familiar detail of British journalism. It has a fashion of coming to view at other times when Germany or LLOYD

Recognizing the largely rhetorical character of the "decadence" there remains a measure of surprise in the fig ures of British population in recent years furnished by a Liberal M. P Mr. L. G. CHIOZZA MONEY, in the current Nineteenth Century. The similarity between the facts here cited and those which fill the French journals will suggest the fact that the problems of the French Republic are rapidly becoming

acclimated in England. Thus the chief circumstance which Mr CHIOZZA MONEY notes is that the birth rate is falling. In 1885 the surplus of births over deaths was 448,000, last year it was 440,000, but the population in that time has increased by 9,000,000. The decline in the death rate was also apparent but it failed to keep pace with the decline in the birth rate.

In the meantime emigration has been mounting. It was 123,000 in 1885, 234,000 in 1910, 262,000 in 1911. Thus last year, while the surplus of births over deaths was 440,000, the surplus of emigration over immigration was 260,000, leaving a net gain of but 180,000 for the United Kingdom.

The colonies, it would seem, are responsible for the expansion of the emigration. England, Mr. CHIOZZA MONEY reports, has become a centre for colonial activity. London and the provinces are filled with agencies maintained by Canada, Australia and South Africa. Evén ing the settler and carrying as evidences In 1911 Canada took 135,000 English exiles, Australasia 66,000, South Africa 8,000. In addition 50,000 British emigrants went to the United States. As

the activity of colonial agencies in

creases the tide rises, and Mr. CHIOZZA

tives come from the State, and one comes MONEY not unnaturally inquires whether from the city, of the Hon. BAN BENONI it is to end in the absolute stagnation,

rony? Does not Chicago in these reso- If England were populated as densely tions lift her violet head and exalt her as Belgiun it would have 71,000,000 inhabitants, yet with equal if not superior If this is a challenge the effete East resources to sustain population it has 45,000,000, and in 1921 will have no more These brabblings and this hullabaloo than 47,000,000. In that year Germany, of politics do very well to pass the weary for there is always Germany to be from the start, if I am wrong I am anxious hours until the auspicious moment, the thought of, will have 74,000,000, since crown of spring and white stone of the Germany gains 900,000 a year by surplus emigration.

The British population problem, this writer believes, is one of fuller economic development. The drain to the colonies must be checked by efforts which make men in the police force of New York England's charms superior to that of city, at least 4,000 fewer than are needed the colonial acres. The competition of the serum treatment I can taught us. Our fathers hope to exchange only say that my death rate in diphtheria the roadsters for touring cars if thou has been practically nil, while the admitted I can taught us. Our fathers hope to exchange the colonial acres. purposes of compensation, into classes to expansion at home if not checked. which establishes seven grades of pa- actuality of British "decadence" to be-

From Pau to Poltiers by Air Line. M. MAURICE TABUTEAU, the aviator, in his flight from Pau to Poitiers, 261

The best time of the trained homing pigeon in Europe is 1,836 yards a minute, of the patrolmen, gets \$1,750 a year, and in the United States it is, or was recently, 1,848 yards a minute. M. TABUive of the first class \$2,250, the pay TEAU's aeroplane darted through space at the rate of 2,963 yards a minute. He seven grades of patrolmen is practically finished his day's journey, with two automatic, the man serving a year in stops, in a suburb of Paris at 5:25 P. M., each grade except the third and second, having left Pau, down in the south of France near the Pyrenees and 450 tained that he has become immune to th It will be seen that a man remaining in miles distant, at 7 o'clock in the morning; disease. Then the laboratory specialist, so that he must have rested more than half the day. After the strain of such a dash as that from Pau to Poitiers few men would have the reserve strength

the families of patrolmen are protected. aviator as he finished the distance and speed another on his way. Already the aeroplane has been so much improved that only the fuel tank and the endurance of the aviator limit its flight.

Stuffing the Sweetbreads.

The cleverest professional politician in the country, aided by a considerable number of other professional politicians, and in every State and Congress district by men who were officeholders in the statistics proves a boomerang under his Administrations or failed to become officeholders under Mr. TAFT's ment that he alone of all physicians in Administration, is trying to work up an "overwhelming popular demand" for hil wes very great the world "overwhelming popular demand" for over"? The reader would not dream of charging him with falsifying his statis-\$800 and the man of five years service loudest to bag delegates enough to do ties, but would prefer to believe that his the business.

That is his privilege; and that is what makes so irresistibly comic all his talk increased prevalence and diminished about "popular rule," "popular will," "honest and genuine democracy," tricky manipulation," and so on.

This is too coarse for so impeccable an artist in popular effects. Does he egin to believe that the people have veloped from the apparently innoce 'sweetbreads for brains"?

A resolution introduced into the House of Representatives by the Hon. HENRY nsertion of "[Applause],"-"[Great Applause]." "[Laughter], and other artificial decorations of the Congressional Recor by members who wish to impress their onstituents with the effect produced by their "greatest efforts" of eloquence and wit. Why prevent this harmless pepper ing and salting? It is amusing to the phimen, and at least moderately informed losopher and may be necessary to the as to the difficulties that not a few citi- health of the Hon, ADAM BROWN LITTLE-

> Just a few more days and the six weeks the groundhog will be over. Raleigh News. How can that wizard woodchuck sleep

amid the banging of so many fists, suc fierce, persistent yells? The Seven Sleep ers would beg for poppy and mandragors if their cave were in this country.

After many years of delay ferry service between Europe and Africa is soon to be opened. The Spanish railroad which now stops at Algeciras opposite Gibraltan is to be extended to Tarifa, opposite the bay of Tangier, and a ferryboat is to connect with the trains from Paris and Madrid. The distance between ferry slips will be less than a dozen miles.

Fate is at her tricks as usual. The Hon, WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE of Emporis keeps bellowing to the bored earth and deafened heavens about sociology, reform and what not; yet the two things h loves and knows a little something about are baseball and basketball. In fact, before he walked the dizzy steeps of led turing and greatness all Emporia called him Basketball BILL.

As the Government and people no reat the Mexican question they may de-ermine for the next hundred years whether their prestige and commerce shall be dom Director BARRETT of the Pan-America

Isn't the Order of the Bust of Barrett getting unnecessarily excited?

candidate for the Chamber of Deputies is to do his campaigning by aeroplane M. PIERRE has to keep his mouth shu so firmly during his flights that much eloquence cannot be expected of him With his name as a candidate painted on the planes he ought to be able to fly o success. An accomplished airman to represent the aviation corps of the army s certainly needed in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Roosevelt managers here were gleefu to-night over the passage of a Presidential preference primary bill in Massachusetts.—
Despatch from Washington.

According to disinterested opinion in Massachusetts Mr. TAFT has nothing to fear from such a test as the Roosevelt managers want in that State.

No Statesman.

Knicker-Think your boy will be a statesman Bocker-No; he won't get up when he is called

The Daws Song of the Arctic. 'm glad to stay right here in town. I won't go to the polar groun'. Makes no difference if you win a crown, DIPHTHERIA.

Final Answer to a Doctor Who Disbe lieves in the Serum Treatment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ! UN-Sir: I am desirous of being set right regarding the serum treatment for diphtheria. Like every honest man, I am hungry for the truth when it is a question of life death and the alleviation of human suffering. Freely ad-mitting my prejudice against antitoxin to learn the truth. In our research institu-tion's animal experimentation with all sorts inoculated disease is called. The almost immediate effect is feverishness, and ocasionally convulsions and death. In a last twenty-eight years I have never employed antitoxin. If to this it be replied that I am therefore unfitted to judge of

The "increased prevalence of diphtheria" in spite of better general and personal sanand paid according to a schedule set But Mr. Chiozza Money is too little a litation is fully accounted for by classing forth in section 299 of the Charter, pessimist, has too slight belief in the what is now called "clinical diphtheria" (that is no matter how mild the illness so ong as the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus is prese ation entirely unknown to the profes in former times and making out what is really a fictitious increase in the prevalence of the disease. CHARLES E. PAGE, M. D. BOSTON, March 13.

Since other readers may share the sin gularly fallacious ideas of this correspondent, THE SUN deviates from its custom in replying to his second communication. When "reaction" occurs after the injection of diphtheria bacilli into the horse the same salutary process ensues which in the human body brings about recovery The symptoms in every case of diphtheria which as often end in death as in recovery, are the result of "reaction." The horse is not so easily killed, and he is used for experimental injections until it is ascerhaving discovered that this immunity resides in the serum or watery part of the blood of the horse, obtains this fluid and distributes it to physicians, enabling them to inject it into the blood of diphtheria patients and thus render them im-Fifteen aviators like TABUTEAU and mune to the further encroachment of the VÉDRINES could fly in relays in calm disease. For this reason it is imperative weather from France to America in that the antitoxin be injected at the earliest theria, without which it is never used.

If this correspondent never examine deposit for the Klebs-Loeffler (diphtheria) bacillus, how does he know that all his cases in twenty-eight years were diphtheria? Quite contrary to his idea, prior to the careful examinations of the deposit which are now made for all physicians by the Board of Health, many cases of follicular sore throat were classi-fled as diphtheria, and the number of cases was thus increased. Hence his explanation of the increase of diphtheria Besides, how else can he explain the state cases were mostly of that mild type which he claims as the reason for the alleged mortality of diphtheria since examinations are made. The fact is that no deposit is diphtheritic unless the bacillus has been demonstrated. Every physician in large practice knows but too sadly that some of the worst cases have deforms. These cases being nipped in the bud by antitoxin account for the diminished mortality with an increased prev-

tend his patent rights so as to bring within March 21, at 1:30 o'clock, in City Hall. Garland Dupre of Louisiana forbids the If this correspondent is really "hungry alence of the disease for the truth" we have given him enough to satisfy the most voracious appetite.

Timby and the Monitor. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In New England they used to tell that after Ticonderoga Ethan Allen was at church hen the minister praised the Lord of

for that victory, with no reference to human agency, till Allen interrupted, saying: "Mr. Preacher, please mention the fact that I was After all the honors paid lately to John Ericsson, builder of the Monitor, is there no one to mention Theodore Ruggles Timby, inventor of the turret that chiefly made the

Ionitor what she was? JOHN H. CLIFFORD

A Lawrence Incident. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Lucras Digest has an article of March 9 quoting various New York correspondents to the effect that women and children were clubbed and hustled in a van by the police when they attempted to

was in Lawrence on Saturday, March 9. and "The stories circulated in the newspapers as to the clubbing of women at the station on Sat-urday. February 24, are similar to the stories cir-culated by labor agitators to be printed and cir-culated throughout the country and are equally

"From being present at the situation on Satur-iay I cannot conceive of anything being handled with more delicacy under the conditions that I have this letter in my possession and have per

sonally investigated the matter and know his statement to be true.

CHARLES ABELL SEELOS.

NEW YORK, March 12.

The Manhattan Philosopher on Blowing One's Own Horn. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: specially of some nationalities, have the fatal nabit of "blowing their own horn." "sounding their own praises." forgetting that "self-praise is no recommendation" and that this self-adula-tion is decidedly in inverse proportion to its justification. A thoroughbred never praises himself. He lets men judge him by his works, his appear-ance and his real character. He never indulges unclean hot air at other people's expense. NEW YORK, March 12.

Prize Town Criers.

Derizes correspondence London Daily News.
A contest for town criers took place to-day at
Devizes and drew thirty-eight contestants, all strired in picturesque costume and carrying the The competition was carried out in the market place in the presence of a large crowd of spectaors. Each competitor gave a cry especi arranged for the purpose, and then one of own choice. The prizes were presented by

The New Argument. From the Detroit Free Press.

Ma has a keen desire to vote,
She wants to be in politics,
The poets she has ceased to quote,
She thinks it better far to tole
A hand bag full of paving bricks.

Let reason totter on her throne,
Let every argument be vain.
Ma says the ballot she will own
If every brick the world has known
Must travel through some window pane. "Talk not to me of right and wrong.
Or fitness of the sterner class,
We girls have suffered far too long,"
She mutters, "now our arms are strong,
We'll argue through your window gli

"We're out to make our purpose plain,
We'll have our rights or find out why.
In summer sun or April rain
Through some brute butcher's window pane
We'll jet the brick of resson fly.

"We've learned that men possess no brains. And many of them have no hair. And come have water in their veins. But all of them own window paper and we are out to reach dism these."

NOVELETTES OF THIS TIME.

and the Plain People, or Messages and Answers.

When the Plain People received their last number of the Outlook they sat right down on the rural route and read until the twilight faded. For once the chickens had to go to roost without their modicum of corn, and the cows were not milked until the Plain People wrote this letter: "To Our King and Protector, Castle on

the Hill, Oyster Bay:
"We are so humbly glad to receive you words entitled: 'With Us and Against Us.' As our dear La Follette says, we are poor but plain. Our fathers and our mothers are doing the best they can to preserve the meagre income from the little farm and to feed and to clothe our little families of twelve as thou hast canst but throw a little more soft soap our humble way. We are poor, and our mothers are scanty in dress and need new opera cloak. We are good people Bryan has said so for sixteen years, but somehow he could not put himself across. But thou, King Khakhi, hast instructed long as the Kiebs-Loeffer bacillus is present us in plain dealing for plain people, and in the throat) as true diphtheria, a classifidual dealing for our humble and plain cation entirely unknown to the profession, double dealing for our humble and plain

leader, Robert La Follette." The King was in the Jury Room, count ing out his money, when four and twenty reporters brought him the message from the people. He dictated an immediate reply, in which he gave another record breaking exhibition of the humble use of the letter "I." Part of the context has been suppressed and the rest has been mangled and is a foul misrepresentation,

but what is left reads: "In reality the issue is perfectly simple Do you believe me? If you do you are good people and are with me. If you do not you are against me and are all of you

niserable liars. "Abraham Lincoln believed in me. elieved in that truth of the individual's word which has a double meaning and the recall as its twin handmaidens. And he elieved that the people had the right to decide for themselves the great fundamental question as to whether their servant was capable of telling the truth and sticking to it, upon the proper solution of which depends whether there shall or shall not be true social justice.

Wondrous Mildness of the London

dow Smashers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The adverse criticism of the tactics of the militant suffragettes of England comes with poor grace from Americans, especially from American men. These women have the worthy example of our illustrious ancestors ever in their mind, and instead of denouncing and ridiculing them American women and men, if they are true to their women and men, if they are true to their a cadet gets only cadet pay, no rank, and allowances of a Second Lieutenant, while a cadet gets only cadet pay, no rank, and a lot of hard work. principles, should lend them such support and encouragement as in their power lies. English women should be comnended for their mildness rather than censured for their destructiveness. Up to date they have shed no blood. Our ancestors

killed their own kin and many were killed rather than submit to the injustice of taxation without representation. At that time nobody suggested that evolution rather than revolution would bring about the desired result. The belief that England would eventually evolve out of that particular state of consciousness and in time do justice to the colonists was not popular in 1777.

And why should men expect women to await the long process of evolution when they themselves practise revolution? Because women always have waited is no indication they always will. Women are weary with the injustice; their patience is about exhausted, and—we are going to have the ballot.

A DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION. NEW YORK, March 12.

Longitude by Wireless. From the Westminster Gazette

Several determinations of longitude have of te been made by means of wireless me out the most ambitious attempt of this nature wireless signals connecting two clocks, one at the Effel Tower and the other at Bireris, Tunis, the comparison of which decided the longitude. The signals travelled the whole distance in .007 . which works out at nearly 200,000 miles a econd. When Sir George Airy, astronomer oyal, determined the longitude of Valentia, he little island off the coast of Kerry where the Atlantic cables enter the sca. he had no few ervatory twenty-two times before he was satis-

A Kentuckian 50 Years in Office.

From the Flemingsburg Gazette.

A man with an unusual record passed away at his home in the Poplar Plains precinct last Wednesday night in the death of Squire N. F. Hurst, aged by years and 4 months. Besides being one of the oldest citizens of the county Squire Hurst had a record of serving as magistrate and constable which for continuity probably outrivals that of any other man in the State of Kentucky and possibly in the United States. Mr. Hurst was elected From the Fleminosburg Gazette. bly in the United States. Mr. Hurst was elected Constable of Fleming county in 1852, and four years later was elected magistrate for his precinct. Since then he had been reelected continually as magistrate, thus making him a magistrate of the county continuously up until the time of his death, an unbroken period of over fifty-five years as strate and fifty-nine years as magis

As Dickens Saw Bath.

From the Lodnon Chronicle.

Bath, from which city Dickens carried away
the immortal names of Pickwick and Snodgrass. solds relies of the master. His tobacco jar and beer jug are still plously preserved at the Sara-cen's Head. But though Dickens wrote giori-ously of Bath he never really liked the place, Landor's ghost goes along the silent streets be before me," he writes in 1868. "The place looks to me like a cemetery which the dead have succeeded in rising and taking. Having built streets of their old gravestones, they bout, scarcely trying to 'look alive.'

Allen Street. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have interested in your account of Mill lane and other old New York localities. Can you tell me the origin of Allen street and when it was named YORK, March 12.

The Campaign. We're glad the south pole ended The polar explorations. For we shall need the dashes For campaign exclamation

one man eschews tobacco,
Grows old and yet keeps strong. Another man
Chews all he can
And lives just twice as long.

One chap consumes no liquer: He lives for years, but then Here comes his pop, A human mop, And queers our rule again.

We learn in life some lessons They didn't teach at school

ETRUSCAN RESEARCHES.

The Inscription on the Linen of a Mummy Found in Beypt in 1880.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have seen much interested in the articles in the last two Sunday issues of THE SUN concern-ing the investigations of Professors Martha. Hempl, Bugge and others concerning the truscan language.

The reports that have reached me con-cerning their studies have been very imper-fect and do not warrant a positive animadment that none of the notices that have yet far and away the most important relic o the Etruscan language that has come down to us. I refer to the linen clothes wrapped around a mummy exhumed in Egypt in These were covered with cha in a language whose identity long cluded conjecture until in 1891 Professor Krall proved that it was Etruscan. Professor Krall published his results in a monograph entitled "Die Etruskischen Mumienbinden des Agramer Museum." He has transcribed and photographed the text, but except for a

few words it has not yet been translated. Have any of the recent interpreters offered translation, or is such a translation to be ublished by them? I was moved to get the forbes Library to buy Professor Krall's tex of the inscriptions, and for a short time had a romantic hope of becoming the discoverer of the Etruscan language. But I have not succeeded. HENRY BARRETT HINCRLEY.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 12. WEST POINT.

The Army Bill Discriminates Against Its Graduates.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There pending in the Senate the army appro priation bill, which if passed will deprive graduates of the United States Military Academy of the credit for cadet service now allowed in determining length of service in the army. That service regulates the individual's pay and also counts in the service necessary for retirement.

The amendment is based upon the follow-ing grounds: 1. That the cadet service is not, strictly speaking, service in the army.

2. That it is an unfair discrimination against those officers of the army who are not grad-

The first assumption is of course absurd. ecause cadets upon entering take an oath to serve in the army, and are also subject to trial by court-martial. Furthermore, the Supreme Court has decided that cadet service is service in the army. Cadets are shall not be true social justice.

"This is why I have so little respect for the Judges, because 99 per cent. of them have too much regard for the truth as laid down by the law of our fathers. This is all for which I contend. My dictum is I know, therefore I am right. And I hold to it. And I proposed it. I stood for it because I thought that I might consider that I was already elected. Let me add, as I have already said, that under no circumstances will I refuse or decline to accept another nomination."

When the Plain People heard this new pledge they went about their chores with a heart as free as the birds in May, singing humbly to themselves near the little 8,000 horse-power steam plough.

PIGEON LIVERED "MILITANTS."
Wondrous Mildness of the London Winsubject to orders from the time they enter

Academy.

There is a large number of officers who came into the army after having been disqualified at the Academy, many who take civil appointment or enlist, and there are many who came through the ranks who could not get an appointment to West Point.

a lot of hard work.
It is false economy to increase the bonus
for not going to West Point.
Let those who wish to make the army
their profession be encouraged to go to the
Military Academy rather than come in
through the ranks or by civil appointment.
NEW YORK, March 12. GRADUATE.

Are Women "On an Idiotic Basis"? TO THE EDSTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An

nysteria, something maudlin, violent and irrational actions, mania, &c., and suggests The British Government, as well as our

own, places women on the same plane with criminals and idiots and then expects them to act as leaders and teachers of sanity and decorum. If women are legally on an idiotic basis what right has the Government to object to their acting accordingly, or to punish them for so doing? While a Government shows so little respect for its women as to place them in the class with base and ncompetent men, it should not women to show any respect for its

jority of the States placed in the same inferior class, and it is hoped that they will develop self-respect enough to demand ELEANOR HYDE. NEW YORK, March 12.

A New Way to Punish Larceny.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It ocurs to me that the city of New York's ac

eptance of the offer of the sugar trust to pay for the water it pilfered from the city mains between 1897 and 1903, the amount to be determined by arbitration, provides a new way to punish larceny much better than putting the offenders in Jail to live at the expense of the county and letting them keep the goods they have taken. If a man steals from me it does me no good to see him languishing behind the bars while I may need the money he has taken to buy coal. Under this new way of treating the larcenist I would get my coal and not be taxed to keep him in idleneas for a year or two. Furthermore, the world is slowly realizing that imprisonment does not deter but tends to make a more hardened or more skilful criminal.

GERMANTOWN, Pa., March 11. pay for the water it pilfered from the city GERMANTOWN, Pa., March 11.

A Church Census in New Rochelle. helle in to-day's SUN it is said that the

were carlier masses."

As the object of the census, I take it, is to show how many people attended church service on Sunday morning. I would like to say that by actual count we had present at all the masses 1.53 adults and 235 children, making a total or 1,705.

Our plan of counting is very simple. Each usher as he passes the plate counts the people in his alsie and reports the result to the head usher.

THOMAS P. MCLOUGHLIN, Pastor. adults and 235 children, making a total of 1.765

NEW ROCHELLE, March 11. Competition of Palmette Towns. From the Abbeville Medium.

We bet you Anderson or Greenwood two babies born on February 29. Same Thing, Though In "Mother Hubbards" unrefined The ladies used to make a show; Now a kimono's more refined would be quite comme il faut.

(But it's the same old wrapper !) In terror of the cyclist's bell Of old we'd fly across the street; Now by the motor's honk we tell We've got to be extremely fleet. (But it's the same old jump!)

We used to-just go out to tea ut nowadays in state we dine, Instead of toast and weak Eches (But it's the same old conversation!)

We used to go to see the play, Young man and maiden, But that is not allowed to-day: We're bound to have a chaperon (But it's the same old human nature STOVER CUNNINGEAM.

SUGAR-SEGAL LOAN AGREEMENT MISSING

The Law Delivered on Sinal Cited Against Indicted Directors.

DEAL DESCRIBED SEGAL

Letters of H. O. Havemeyer, John E. Parsons and Gustave Kessel to Figure.

John E. Parsons and the other American Sugar Refining Company defendants on trial in the United States Circuit Court for conspiracy under the criminal section of the Sherman law were charged by District Attorney Wise in his opening remarks for the Government yesterda with violating also the Tenth Command-ment, "Thou shalt not covet." Mr. Parsons came in for more mention than did the other defendants because he as counsel as well as director of the sugar trust had much to do, Mr. Wise charged, with arranging the deal, the purpose of which, the Government charges, was to

close up a rival refinery.

Throughout most of the day Mr. Parons sat apart from the other defendants and at times during Mr. Wise's remarks regarding God's law and its application to business his eyes closed. Washington E. Thomas, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, Arthur Donner and George H. Frazier, codefendants with Mr. Parsons, sat up with the lawyers and frequently consulted with them. Charles R. Heike, under sentence for the weighing frauds, whose case is about to be reviewed, at times talked earnestly with Mr. Parsons. Mr. Heike is past 70 and Mr. Parsons past 80.

Letters of two men now dead are relied upon largely by the Government. These men were H. O. Havemeyer and Gustave E. Kissel, the latter the man through whom, it is alleged, the loan of \$1,250,000 was made to Adolph Segal which resulted in the closing of the Pennsylvania sugar refinery. Mr. Havemeyer's letters were produced by the secretary of the sugar trust and Mr. Kissel's by his son. Thorne Kissel, an executor of his father's estate. Many letters of Mr. Parsons were also produced and marked for identification, though none of the letters was introduced

in evidence yesterday. In his opening Mr. Wise referred to the case as an extraordinary one because of the character of the men involved. There was no novel application of law to

the facts, he said. Attorney, "to talk about the Sherman law or about any man made law. It is simply charged against those men that hey violated a law which was handed down by the Lord to Moses in the Tenth Commandment: 'Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, nor any thing that s thy neighbor's.' That is the law these men are on trial for violating, nothing more. That law has passed down the ages, has been incorporated in every State law and has been incorporated in the Sherman anti-trust law

"The charge is simply that these men. he officers and directors of a corporaion, with covetousness, with a desire for monopoly, with the purpose of obtaining to that corporation and to themselves the entire business of manufactur ing and selling sugar, were pursuing the policy of monopolization, so that any person who was endeavoring to get into that business was looked upon as an in-truder, and they did not propose that editorial in this morning's Sun entitled any one could have any of that business "Pankhurst's Disease" refers to the recent but themselves. That was the release outbreak of the suffragettes as a form of of that corporation as framed by these men, and these men have been associated and connected with that corporation

> from its conception. After describing how the neighbor's house they coveted in the present instance happened to be the Pennsylvania refinery built by Segal as one of his many promotions, Mr. Wise traced the beginning of the alleged conspiracy. While the refinery was building, he said, the defendants, "impelled by the motive and purpose that had controlled their action for twenty years, had their head engineers sneaking down to Philadelphia, by deceit getting into the plant and watching the machinery installed and the brick laid and reporting back to the head of the manufacturing committee of the directors." Frazier, Mr. Wise charged, was getting copies of the circulars advertising the securities of the new refinery for sale and was sending them up to Mr. Parsons and to Mr. Havemeyer and telling them all of the inside facts, "telling them that some of Segal's enterprises were wildcat schemes, that they were going to bust, and that when they did bust if they had him properly hamstrung in the Pennsylvania refinery that company would go with the rest." It was the outraged minority stockholders in that refinery, Mr. Wise said, that he was defending and not Segal." The commerce of the United States is what I am here to protect and not Segal." he said. Referring directly to Mr. Parsons, and looking at the aged defendant, he said that it was to him that the terms of the deal had been referred.
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> "Now, Mr. Parsons." said Mr. Wise, "was counsel for this company, but mark you, he was also a director. He had taken part in most of the important affairs of the company as director and not as counsel. When this matter came to him it did not come to him simply as counsel, but as a director of the corporation."
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> Mr. Wise referred to a letter from Mr. Parsons to Sarnuel Unterware. many promotions, Mr. Wise traced the beginning of the alleged conspiracy

ration."
Mr. Wise referred to a letter from Mr. Wise referred to a letter from Mr.

ration."

Mr. Wise referred to a letter from Mr. Parsons to Samuel Untermyer, who was acting for the minority interest, which would be produced and in which he said Mr. Parsons had written: "The reason we made this loan was to keep that refinery from operation."

At first, Mr. Wise said, Mr. Parsons wished to protect the minority stockholders in the Pennsylvania refinery. That, he said, was Mr. Parsons the lawyer, not the director. Later he agreed to the loan to Segal, secured by control of the refinery, "and he went on to put the refinery to sleep," said Mr. Wise.

Briefly, as recited by Mr. Wise, Segal wanted money and Kissel appeared as an individual lender. He got \$1.000,000 in bonds of Segal's Majestic Apartment House Company and \$500,000 bonds of Segal's refinery as security. He also got 20,000 shares of the refinery's stock and an agreement that until the loan was paid he should control the refinery. Exercising this control, the sugar trust, oy which the loan really was made, refused to let the brand new refinery open, with the result that all of Segal's schemes collapsed.

Joseph E. Freeman, the secretary of

the result that all of Segal's schemes collapsed.

Joseph E. Freeman, the secretary of the sugar trust, in response to questions from Mr. Wise, said that he had made a search for the copy of the agreement between Kissel and Segal covering the loan, but it could not be found. He did, however, produce the Havemeyer and Parsons letters and several trunks full of books and papers. Thorne Kissel, the only other witness of the day, produced among other things a copy of the \$1,250,000 note given by Segal to his father. The original, he said, had been returned. He also produced from his father's files the checks paid by Kissel to Segal and the checks given to Kissel by the sugar trust. The case will go on to-day.